#### THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Important Intelligence Received from Rebel Sources.

Successful Fight of the Union Fleet with Rebel Batteries.

The Rebel Guns Silenced and Dismounted.

The Inlets Leading to Charleston and Savannah Blockaded.

Reported Desperate Fight at Beaufort, S. C.

The South Carolinians Call for More Troops.

ANOTHER SKETCH OF COM. TATNALL,

&c., BALTIMORE, Nov. 12, 1861

The Old Point boat brings but little news. Another flag of truce, sent from Norfolk yesterday brought dewn reports that after the capture of the bat Meries the rebels fell back to Reaufort, where a most sperate struggle took place.

There was terrible excitement at Norfolk. The following additional particulars are from the Charleston Mercury of Friday, November 8:-In anticipation of the arrival of the great expedition,

the rebels have been engaged in erecting batteries upon s point at Hilton's Head, and opposite the neck of land. The principal fortification on Hilton's Head was denominated Fort Walker, and situated on low land, partially concealed by trees and underbrush. Adjoining it were prove a formidable bar to the entrance of vessels. Fort Beaufort or Beauregard was of considerable importance, having been mounted with heavy guns. The garrisons are supposed to have been South Carolina regiments, assisted by additional regiments which were sent from The batteries at Bay Point, on Jenkins Island, opposite

Hilton's Head, were equally as formidable. Inside of Port Royal entrance, and behind the batteries, lay the fleet of Commodore Tatnall, which consisted only of small vessels, carrying a few heavy guns, but principally light ones. Tugs constituted a great portion of the fleet.

Nany of these remained outside the mouth of the en-

trance until the arrival of our fleet, when they formed in miniature line of battle, in the position already stated, behind the guns of their own forts and across the

On the morning of Thursday last the United States ficet, consisting of forty-two vessels, headed by the flagapproached the mouth of Port Royal entrance This was at half-past nine o'clock. Several of the transports remained off the coast. The approach of the great fleet created a great stir in the rebel batteries-Joon arriving at a suitable position, the guns of the set opened a continuous fire upon Forts Walker and Beauregard, as well as those upon Bay Point. Under cover of this fire an effort was made to run the gauntlet of the batteries, the result of which was eminently

A number of the vessels passed through the shot and shell from the shore batteries with very trifling injuries-At least lifteen of them succeeded in passing up the en-trance beyond the reach of the land batteries.

As the Union fleet sailed up, the mosquito fleet of Com-modore Tatnall opened fire, but seeing the impossibility of making any resistance soon dispersed, and some were ed to run on shore, while others were driven up the nlets almost out of sight.

assist in working the batteries and use them against the vessels of the Union fleet, which were endeavoring to follow the advance Union force.

It must not be imagined, however, that the passage of the feet through the channel was the work of a moment from half-past nine o'clock in the morning to nearly five o'clock in the evening.

During the fight one of the Union gunboats is believed

It is acknowledged by the enemy that they had twenty what their less was at the other batteries, although doubt very effective, the guns being very well aimed and of

No sooner did our vessels pass the batteries at Port than they made for the mouths of the inlets leading to Beaufort, Savannah and Charleston. These they imme-diately blockeded, although not in time to prevent the escape of some small rebel vessels. Not one of the federal vessels was sunk, and the only

one believed to have been destroyed by the fire was the gunboat referred to above. The burning of this is described as being a grand spectacle, the guns going off as the flames reached them, and throwing the shells far inte the woods on shore. The crew are said to have passed through a murderous fire to another vessel; but they es caped with very little if any loss.

The Union vessels acted under special instructions in at once blockading the inlets which lead to most important points, and which afforded loopholes of escape to the enemy. While a portion of the fleet, however, en. tered upon this duty, four ships made at once for Beaufort, and at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Novem ber 7, these vessels were in sight of the town.

A despatch dated Beaufort, November 7, to the Charles forces were preparing to effect a landing, evidently with the design of throwing up intrenchments and attacking

Union forces, but the rebels confess that their own firing was very bad and their artillerymen badly in want of practice. They declare, moreover, that the guns in the

When Commodore Tatnall went to assist the men in the forts, he found that many of their cannon were actu ally dismounted by their own rebound. To this fault the rebel journals attribute their defeat, and loudly call upon the Confederate government to find out where the blame

THE LATEST REBEL DESPATOR. The following is a special despatch to the Charleston

The practice of our artillerists at Hilton's Head has been very bad; hence the successful passing of seven of the enemy's men-of-war. Their transports are still out-The loss on our side thus far has been very a ight. and the troops are in good heart. The firing of the l'ankee war vessels was very accurate. Hilton's Head and Bay Point, as at first reported, received the brunt of the attack. Our failure to sink any of the vessels which passed our batteries is owing to the poor practice of the

The enemy's ships which have passed our batteries

Beauregard are still firing. The enemy has lost one gunboat, which was burned its can be seen from here bursting in the woods. Our lines of communication are completely cut off, un more troops are sent here with artillery and cavalry. Four ships are now in sight over the canal and up as far

There is reason to believe that the enemy are now ma either to night or to-morrow morning.

The Charleston Mercury of the 8th inst., after summing

up the results, says:—
In the promiscuous chase the Yankees seem to have
driven Commodore Tatuall's mosquito facet up the creeks leading to Savannah, and out off all water communication with Charleston by hermetically sealing Skull creek Although the Yankees have effected, as yet, no landing, it is certain that they have made some progress, and it be hooves us immediately to send such reinforcements as may be needed to checkmate any movement they may make towards gaining even the smallest foothold upon our real. If the invaders can take Charleston with twenty-five thousand men let them have it, as we would be unworthy to possess it, and it will be a fit memorial-ald in astee—of our own Southern imbedility.

NEWS STOPPED BY THE REBELS. A telegraphic despatch, which iert Richmond on Satur. day, Nov. 9, stated that there was nothing particularly important on the Southern coast. It is evident from this that the rebel government has prohibited any further in formation from coming north of Richmond, and this course implies that they have suffered a heavy defeat.

NEWS BY WAY OF PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 12, 1861.
The bark C. B. Hamilton, Capt. Chase, arrived at this port yesterday and reports as follows:— Off Charleston, on the 2d inst., passed eight war and transport steamers and eight sailing vessels, including the

vessels were lying to, with their heads to the south

The same day passed a disabled steamer, with a steam was trying to sink the former, as she was in the track of homeward bound vessels. [Probably the steamer Go-vernor, before reported in company with the gunboat

Isaac Smith.—ED. HEBALD.] Capt. Chase thinks the floet must have had fine weather for landing on Monday.

NO SIGNS OF ANY STEAMER FROM THE FLEET AT ANNAPOLIS.

Washington, Nov. 12, 1861.

A despatch received from Annapolis says that up to half past eleven o'clock this forenoon there were no signs of any steamer coming up from the great flect. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 12, 1861.

The arrival of a steamer bearing despatches from the government fleet is most confidently expected befor, rning. The landing of our troops probably took place on the 8th inst., and supposing the departure of the steamer had been delayed until Sunday, she is already over due at this point. The moment she arrives in the bay she will be boarded by a tog, and despatches imme. diately sent to the Northern press

#### THE LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 12, 1861.

There is no official information received here of the novements of the expedition. Captain Dopout, the naval commander, was instructed to send a steamer to Annapolis as soon as he had accomplished a landing, but it is supposed that in view of the fact that five or six of his transports have been wrecked, disabled or been obliged to put back, that if he has met with any allow any one of his vessels to leave, simply to bring the The news received from a dozen different robel sources harmonises, and is believed, especially that received yes. terday via Cairo, Memphis and Savannah. The govern ent have no doubt that the first vessel from the expedition will bring prisoners, if not some of our

THE REBEL COMMANDER AT PORT ROYAL Additionally to what we gave of the career of Comm fore Tatnall, the commander at Port Royal, one of the

dore Tainall, the commander at Port Royal, one of the Beston papers publishes the following:
Commodore Tainall, who is reported to be the commander of the rebel forces at Beautort, Nov. 4, is an old officer of the United States Navy, appointed from Georgia. He was considered an experienced and skilled officer, and has held some very responsible positions. He was in command of the United States fleet in China at the time the allied French and lengths made the attack on the Chinese forts. On that occasion he suffered his feelings to lead him into the strife, and was very much compilmented by the English for the assistance he rendered one of their grounded guaboats. Among his friends at the to lead him into the strife, and was very much comparamented by the English for the assistance he rendered one of their grounded guaboats. Among his friends at the North he was always held in the highest estimation as a noble hearted friend, a sincere and devoted patriot. Buring the summer of 1860 he passed a few days in this vicinity. The bitter imprecation upon the hearts of traitors then uttered by him on a public occasion will not be forgotten by those who heard him: "Palsied be the hand or tongue of him who first attempts the dissolution of this glorious Union." While in Boston he improved his opportunity to call upon a venerable friend and fellow commander in the nawy, (aptain P., of D. They had not mut for years. The past and present were rehearsed. The fountains of sacred memories were stirred, and they laughed and wept tragelier. On taking leave of his friend, Tatnall resacred memories were stirred, and they laughed and wept tagether. On taking leave of his friend, Tathali remarked, "I shall see you again, P., next summer," "Before next summer old Jack will be in his grave," was the earnest and touching reply. Before that summer came, at the first tap of the secession drum, the cash of allegiance to traitors had been pronounced by the lips, if not by the heart, of Tathall. When news of this came to the ears of his old friend in the North, he exclaimed, "Would to God old Jack had been in his grave before hearing such things as this." A few days brought a letter from his friend Tathall, closing with those words—"I little thought, when I lact saw you, my dear P., that my old tried friend and I were to serve under different lags; but the politicians would have it so." Old Jack sat down awhile, amazed, scornful and exced. "A traitor to his flag"—"the politicians would have it so."—"Poor Tathall." Then rising resolutely from his chair, he continued:—"He was a noble fellow; but Pd hang him, dearly as I love him. Yes, Pd send him to the yardarm if the devil stood there to catch him."

## IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

## THE DESTRUCTION OF GUYANDOTTE

The Treachery of the Rebel Inhabitants-The Punishment They Received, &c..

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12, 1861. The defeat of the Union forces at Guyandotte was accomplished by trickery on the part of the inhibitants. It seems that a force of rebel cavary, variously estimated at 500 to 1,000, had concentrated in the country back of the town. These proposed, with the assistance of the rebel inhebitants of Guyandotte, to annihilate the Union forces in the town. This force consisted of 250 Virginians belonging to a Virginia regiment, and a few of Colones Zeigier's Fifth Virginia Volunteers.

It was arranged between the rebel cavalry and the rebel citizens to massacre our troops in cold blood. Ac. ordingly the rebel citizens were very kind to our troops last Sunday evening, and invited them to their houses or nvitation. While they were being entertained, at about into the town. Signals were displayed from every house rushed, murdering the unarmed soldiers in cold blood.

to arms, and aided the cavalry in the slaughter. for defence, but were overpowered, and had to break,

avairy, nearly all being murdered in the houses, When Colonel Zeigler arrived, and on learning the par ticulars of the affair, he ordered the destruction of the own. The buildings were immediately fired, and the whole town is now reduced to ashes.

THE ATTACK UPON CAMP TOMPKINS. Advices from the Kanawha state that the rebels, who had been shelling the camp at Tompkins from Cotton Hill, had retired upon the approach of a ferce under killed; but no loss on our side.

## MILITARY MOVEMENTS.THE WEATHER

FORT LABAMIE, Nov. 11, 1801. norning for the States, under the command of Captain John Green and Lieutenant J. K. Wessner.

The weather here is cold and stormy. Four inches of snow fell yesterday.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

Reconnoissances by Generals Heintzelman and Sickles.

The French Treaty Respecting the Free Navigation of the Mississippi.

Order from Secretary Seward in Regard to Passports Across the Lines, &c.,

A RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE BY GENERAL REINT-ZELMAN.

On Monday two regiments of rebel infantry were re-ported to be at Pohick church, and a squadron of rebel cavalry on the bank of the Accotink. It was presumed that they were only a portion of a much larger force. Early this morning General Heintzelman went out in that direction at the head of a large force, for the double purpose of making a reconnoissance and collecting and saving from the rebels a large quantity of forage known to be in that neighborhood. The result of the reconnoissance has not yet been ascertained.

BETURN OF GENERAL HEINTZLEMAN.

The reconnoiseance made to-day by a force from General Heintzleman's division in the direction of Acotink creek, below Mount Vernon, returned without finding the enemy. A report was circulated in the city to-night by our forces were attacked, and one company of cavalry engaged in the reconnoissance, was cut to pieces and the captain was killed. Investigation proves the whole story

unitue.
THE RESULT OF A BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE ON THE
MARYLAND SIDE OF THE LOWER POTOMAC.
By an arrival from Budd's Ferry this morning I learn
that a reconnoissance was made last night by Professor Lowe, accompanied by Gen. Sickles, in which the enemy were discovered in force in and around Dumfries and on two lines extending from Dumfries towards Occoquan and

Two thousand rebels arrived near Accotink vesterday from the main body of their army.

THE HERALD'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ON THE LOWER POTOMAC—PROPOSED BALLOON ASCENSION.
The following despatch is from the Herald's special

UNITED STATES STEAMER YANKER, OFF INDIAN HEAD, POTSMAC RIVER, NOV. 10, 1861. Last night quite a number of schooners ran the blockade of the rebel batteries, going both up and down, and this morning several other schooners have come up, having passed the batteries unmolested. The United States steamer Dawn went down this morning, at three o'clock and as we heard no firing, the inference is that she passed by unmolested. But this calm may precede a storm

UNITED STATES STRAMER COUR DE LION, MATTAWOMAN CREEK, Nov. 10, 1861. This afternoon, about four o'clock, a steamer was seen coming down the river, towing a nondescript sort of craft. As they came near the steamer was found to be the Cour de Llon, Captain Whittiesey and the craft in tow the balloon vessel of Professor Lowe. The latter is the bull of an old steamer: widened on the deck by means of braces, like the New York ferry boats, and on the deck was any quantity of apparatus for the generating of hydrogen gas to inflate the balloon, that was protected by a voluminous fold of canvass. On going on board the Cœur de Lion I saw Professor Lowe, with whom I had a previous acquaintance, and he promised me an ascent. A cons should anchor in the shelter of Mattawoman creek for the night, with the balloon boat, and that a special mossen ger should be sent to apprise General Hooker of the arrival of Professor Lowe. Accordingly, we can anchor in the creek. Among the party was Mr. Wilson, a scientific gentleman of Rhode Island, and a detachment of the Fourth Michigan regiment. A sergeant of this regiment was selected as the messenger, and I volunteered to act as guide, having gone near to Budd's ferry before with Captain Eastman of the Yankee. Taking the helm of our little boat, I steered to the spot where we had previously landed, and, after difficulties of no ordinary kind, found the headquarnear Budd's ferry. We had travelled upward of three miles through a dense forest, and with mud balf knee deep in some places, and had gone half a mile out of our sergeant delivered his despatches, which were immediate back, arriving on board the Cour de Lion at eleven o'clock, having tramped through mud since half-past six o'clock, tired and glad of the repose which we then sought. About half a mile object of my mission. What passed between us bears reference to your note to him about the balloon. He will make the first ascent and I the second,

This morning was cloudy and with every appearance of a slight storm, in consequence of which the balloon boat was anchored under a high bluff, with her bow touching the beach. Professor Lowe does not intend to inflate her to-day in consequence. We passed an anxious night, as the Cour de Lion is not armed, and were much relieved this morning to see the Resolute make her appearance

UNITED STATES STRAMER YANKER, INDIAN HEAD, NOV. 11, 1861.

The Resolute did not remain long, and I came up to Indian Head on her. It is arranged that the Yankee shall go down to Mattawoman creek, for the protection of the Cour de Lion and the balloon boat to-night. At ball past eleven this morning a heavy gun was heard at Shipping Point, preceded by a wreath of smoke. The gun was In the midst of the firing several schooners were seen making their way up. The wind and tide were fair to the vessels, and consequently they passed the batteries unhurt, as they could keep so close to the Maryland shore, and presented so small a mark, that not one was hit. though the projectiles came very near some of them The schooners were six in number, and they are now far on their way to Washington. Heavy firing has just been heard somewhere in the direction of Fairfax Court House. Some of our officers suppose a battle is in progress.

The batteries on the Maryland shore, it is said, returned to-day the fire of the rebels. No damage was done to either our batteries of traces by the rebel guns. THE REPORTED TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES

The despatch in the HERALD of Sunday last, announcing a reported discovery by Emperor Napoleon, in the British Museum, of a copy of a treaty made at the time France ceded Louisiana to the United States, stipulating that the Mississippi should at all times be kept open to the navigation of French vessels, has created quite a sensation diplomatic circles here. The private letter received by a distinguished gentleman of Philadelphia from a Londor banker, announcing the fact from which I originally quoted, was handed to Secretary Seward to-day. All the reaties known to the government, on the subject f the Louisiana purchase, have been examined this afternoon, but none yet discovered appear to contain anything that could be construed into such a pledge on the part of our government as is indicated in the private letter from England, except clauses six and seven on page sixteen of volume eight "United States Statutes At Large." It is only necessary to state, and I do so authoriadhere strictly to the requirements of that treaty, and will act premptly to carry out all of them with the full force of the army and navy. In short, the government is now in the act of clearing the Mississippi river of the rebel batteries erected on its banks, with the purpose of preventing the exercise of this very right now said to be claimed by France. The river is not closed by the government, but by opponents of th overnment. The Union blockade at the mouth of the to open it to navigation. It therefore remains for France sustaining international law, or will join a horde of miscreants who are in rebellion against all law. There is no

Power on earth that will not be strictly adhered to by that government at all times.

ORDER RESPECTING PASSPORTS. The Secretary of State to-day issued the following

Circumstances which have recently occurred relater recessing to repeat a previous regulation, that no person, whether a citizen or a foreigner, will be allowed to pass the lines of the United States Army in any direction without a passion; signed or countersigned by the Secretary of State, and it any person shall attempt so to pass, he will be liable to arrest and detention by military authority.

WM. H. SEWARD.

It has been further ascertained, on application at the State Department to day, that such passes will only be granted to persons upon business for the government of

THE NEW ARMY SIGNALS.

Major A. J. Myer, who was authorized to prepare a system of signals for the army, has completed that sor vice, and is ready with his materials for the use of the whole army. This system comprises day and night coun tersign signals, by which orders and intelligence may be rapidly communicated, and also by which friendly regi-ments will be able to be distinguished in the darkness as well as in light. The firing into each other by our regiments or detachments will thus be precluded.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. the proper Confederate authorities, under a flag of truce, in reference to facilities for supplying the prisoners in eir custody with clothing and other necessaries.

The release of Lieutenant Albert Kuntz, on his parole for a limited period, has been reciprocated on our part by the release of a rebel prisoner. There is still a prospect of a general exchange of pri-soners, although there is as yet no definite arrangement on the subject. The indications are that the administra-

tion will act with promptness in maintaining what ever successes the expedition may have already achieved in the neighborhood of Beaufort. As at the commence ment of the preparation, a studied silence was observed in official quarters, so now there is apparently no dispoition to speak of the present or prespective movement in that connection

ADVICES FROM EUROPE—THE PEELING IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND RESPECTING APPAIRS IN THIS

Private letters from Paris by the last steamer show much apprehension and some suffering in the manu-facturing districts of France, in consequence of affairs in this country. The leading manufacturers are circulating politions to the Emperor, asking him to terminate the American war if possible, though they do not say, and probably do not know, in what way he could conform to their request. Private letters from London, Liverpoo and Manchester, show that the feeling is improving to wards the United States. The people deprecate the idea of a new war, especially with this country. They prefer to suffer a while for the want of cotton than to engage in war with the people of the United States, who are s nearly allied to them.

strengthening of the belief in the restoration of the Union able to re-establish its authority, and especially gratify ing in these respects is the news from England. PROPOSALS FOR ARMY CLOTH

Quartermaster General Meigs has invited proposals to e received by the United States Quartermaster at Philaleiphia, until noon of the 15th instant, for furnishing cloths for army clothing. Each proposal must be accom-panied by samples. Light or dark blue cloth is prefer-red, and light gray will not be considered.

This looks to the re-clothing of an army of from 400,000 o 500,000 men, thus affording encouragement to manufacturers, and necessarily involving an expenditure of a

ACTION OF THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITT The Senate committee, who are investigating the facts in reference to the destruction of the Norfolk Navy Yard. have examined Commodores McCauley, Pendergrast and Pauking, and Lieutenant Wise and Paymaster Bradford. The principal point the committee are attempting to reach in this matter is to find out where the blame lies, whether upon the officers there or the authorities at Washington. Commodores McCauley and Pendergrast both navy, to Norfolk, to confer with the officers there re specting affairs, and that they requested Secretary Toucey to send them reinforcements, but that no reinfo were sent. The committee, however, have sent for Governor Toucey to explain this matter, and to know why, in the then alarming condition of the country, no steps were taken to reinforce this yard, and thereby save determined to probe this matter to the bottom. The large number of witnesses have been summe

THE UNION MEN OF EASTERN TENNESSEE RISING. Intelligence is received to-night that the Union men of Eastern Tennessee are mustering strong, and are anney ing the rebels by burning bridges and cutting telegraph wires thus severing all connection between Zollicoffer and the rest of the rebel army in Tennessee. The government have no official information on the subject.

General Buell is to leave for Kentucky to morrow to take The following important order has been made in refer ence to the organization of the Union men of Missouri;-

ence to the organization of the Union men of Misseuri;—
GENERAL ORLERS—NO 96.

WAS DEPARTMENT, ADULTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, 1
WASHINGTON, NOV. 7, ISSI.

Authority to raise a force of State militia to serve during the war is granted, by direction of the President to the Governor of Misseuri. This force is to co-operat with the troops in the service of the United States in repelling the invasion of the State of Misseuri, and in suppression robellion therein. It is to be bed in camp and in the field, drilled, disciplined and governed according to the raticles of war, but it is not to be ordered out to the State of Missouri except for the immediate defeace of the said State.

the State of Miscouri except for the immediate defeace of the said State.

The State forces thus authorized will be, during such time as they shall be actually engaged as an embodied minitary force in active service, armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted, transported and paid by the United States, in accordance with the regulations of the United States army and such orders as may from time to time be issued by the War Department, and in no other manner, and they shall be considered as disbanded from the service of the United States whenever the President may so direct. In connection with this force the Governor is authorized to appoint the following officers, who will be recognized and paid by the United Stetes, to wit:—One Major Gineral, to command the whele of the State forces brought into service, who shall be the same person appointed by and paid by the United Stetes, to wit—One Major General, to command the whole of the State forces brought into service, who shall be the same person appointed by the President to command the United States Military Department of the West, and shall retain his commission as Major General, of the State forces only during his command of the said department; one Advistant General, one inspector General, and one quarter-master General, each with the rank and pay of a Colonel of cavairy; three Aides-de-Crimp to the Governor, each with the rank and pay of a Colonel of inflatry; Brigadier Generals, at the rate of one to a brize of not less than four regiments, and division, brigade and regimental staff officers, not to exceed in numbers those provided for in the organization prescribed by the act approved July 22, 1861, "For the employment of volunteers," nor to be more highly compensated by the United States, whatever their rank in the State service, than officers performing the same duties under that act. The Field officers of a regiment to be one colonel, one licutemant colonel and one major, and the officers of a company to be one captain, one first and one second licutemant.

When officers of the said State forces shall not in con-

When officers of the said State forces shall act in con junction with officers of the United States Army of the same grade, the latter shall command the combine

same grace, the latter small command the common force.

All disbursements of money made to these troops, or in consequence of their employment by the United States, shall be made by disbursing officers of the United States Army, assigned by the War legariment, or specially appointed by the President for that purpose, who will make their requisitions upon the different supply departments in the same manner for the Missouri state force as similar requisitions are made for other volunteer troops in the service of the United States.

The Secretary of Wfc will cause any additional regulations that may be necessary for the purpose of promoting commy, emerging eggularity of returns and protecting the United States from fraudulent practices, to be adopted and published for the government of the said

ing the United States from Franchisch practices, to be adopted and published for the government of the sas-State forces, and the same will be obsered and observe-by all in office under the authority of the State of Mis-souri. By order. JULIUS P. (ARPSCHE, Assistant Adjutant General,

Assistant Adjutant General,
GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT AND GEN. SO ST.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJ. GEN. SO STITE,
WASHINGTON, NOV. 9, 1861.
The following departments are formed from the present lepartment of the West Camberland and Olio—
1. The lepartment of New Mexico, to can let of the Territory of New Mexico, to be commanded by Colonel E. R.,
Canley, United States Army,
2. The Department of Kansus, to include the State of
Kansas, the Indian territory west of Arkansas and Use

Two Thousand Prisoners Captured by the Union Forces.

Sketch of Pikeville and Pike County.

ALL QUIET ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A letter received to-day from Darnestown reports all quiet on the Upper Potomac.

THE GENERAL COURT MARTIAL TO BE PERMANENT

The general court martial of which Major Atterbury, of the New York Ninth, is President, and Captain Collins, of

a permanent court for the division, by order of General

McClellan. Several capital cases will be tried immedi-

DALTIMORE MECHANICS ASKING FOR A SHARE OF THE GOVERNMENT WORK. A deputation of Baltimore business men waited upon

several of the heads of departments to day to urge upon the government the policy of according to the mechanics of that city a share of employment. On account of the infamous action of the rebel junta there, the mechanics,

most of whom have been always loyal, have suffered

greatly, and have been under a ban. Since they have nobly reducemed their reputation they ask that the ban

STEAM FERRY BETWEEN GEORGETOWN AND AR-LINGTON.

The government to-day made a contract with A. W.

Markley, of New Jersey, to run a steam ferry between Georgetown and Arlington. This is an important im-

provement, and will supercede the present rope ferry be-tween those two points. It is to take effect at once.

York Volunteers, were sent North in the two P. M. train

CONFIDENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

Accounts continue to be received herefrom government officials and others at the North of the confidence of

TESTING THE MACHINERY OF THE NEW STEAMER

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG.

A handsome flag was presented yesterday afternoon to

Company G, off Berdan's sharpshooters, by citizens of Albany, N. Y. It was received, on behalf of the company,

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

DESPERATE FIGHT AT PIKEVILLE.

The Rebels Defeated, with a Loss of

Four Hundred Killed.

The machinery of the new steamer Pensacola was tested

manufacturers and capitalists in the administration.

COLONEL JACKSON'S REMAINS.

The remains of Colonel Jackson, of the Eighte

to-day. He will be buriecat Schenectady, N. Y.

to-day. It worked satisfactority.

ately, among which are two for murder.

Some of the Union Heroes Engaged in the Affair,

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12, 1861.

General Nelson met the rebels under General Williams at Pikeville, Pike county, Ky., on Friday last, and gained a glorious victory. Colonel Luke Moore attacked the rebels in the rear with of the Second Ohio regiment, with six hundred men, at Colonel Moore pressing forward, until the enemy wer

A convier from General Nelson's brigade, with despatches for General Thomas, reports that the fighting at Pikeville lasted two days. The rebels lost 400 killed and

the victory was complete.

Generals Williams and Hawes are among the prisoners. Washington, Nov. 12, 1861.

The War Department received this afternoon the fol-

lowing despatch from Kentucky:— Penss, Ky., Nov. 12, 1861. The rebels under Gen. Williams, at Pikeville, were defeated, after two days fighting, by Gev. Nelson. For hundred rebels were killed and one thousand prisoners

Since I forwarded the government despatch this after noon, that General Nelson captured one thousand pri soners at Pikesville; Ky., another despatch has been re ceived by the President announcing that the number of rebeis captured was two thousand.

THE POSITION OF PIKEVILLE AND PIKE COUNTY. Ramors were floating about the city yesterday evening, to the effect that, considering the position of Pikeville there could be no force of Union troops in the neighbor hood, and that therefore the battle was all an invention or at most was but a skirmish of the Home Guard.

of the two names-is the capital of Pike county, Ky. which is situated in the southeast part of the State. county has an area of four hundred square miles, and county had in 1850 live stock valued at \$113,955, and produced at that time an annual quantity of 198,764 bushels of Indian corn, 18,501 of oats, 4,401 pounds of tobacco and 12.058 pounds of wool. There were then in the county fifty flouring and grist mills, tour sawmills, one tannery, ten dred scholars. The population in 1840 was 3.567, and in 1850, 5,365, of which ninety-eight were slaves. It bor. ders on Virginia, and is drained by the forks of the Big Sandy river. The surface of the country is hilly and broken, and extensive beds of bituminous coal, from five to eight feet thick, have been opened, and some iron has there been found. The capital is situated on the west to 173 miles east-southeast from Frankfort. The river is navigable for boats from this point northward to the Ohio. The village has a court house and contains name rous stores, and had some time since an estimated popu. lation of five hundred persons.

THE FORMER POSITION OF GENERAL NELSON. To prove, however, that General Neison and his br gade were in this neighborhood, we find that Mr David Thomas, of Cincinnati, sutler of Colonel Harris Chic regiment, left the brigade some days previous to October 25, at McCormick's Gap, on the road from Olympia: Springs to Prestenburg, nearing the latter. Prestenburg s about twenty miles from Pikeville, and, therefore, al owing for the lapse of time, there can be no doubt but the latter place at the time indicated. At that time th, brigade consisted of four regiments of infentry and six nices of artiflery-about four thousand effective mer pushing on for times! Green, where it was said a consider Kansas, the Indian territory west of Arkansas and the ferritories of Ashraska, Colorade and Faccial, to be commanded by Major General Hunter. Heavilland the very men more captured. Hazel Green was statute for the very men more many means prings to instanton.

3. The Department of the Missouri, to include the States.

The twops were then a good spirits, and full of determined to the states. the very men now captured. Hazel Green was secured

pation to run the robots out of Eastern Hentocky, and if

of Missouri, Iowa, Minneada, Wissonsin, Illinois, Arlansas and that portion of Kentucky west of the Cumberland river, to be commanded by Major General R. W. Halieck, Enited States Army.

4. The Department of the Ohio, to comist of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and that portion of Kentucky cast of the Cumberland river, and the State of Tennesses, to be commanded by Brigadler General D. C. Buell. Headquarters at Louisville.

5. The Department of Western Virginia, to consist of that portion of Virginia included in the old Department of the Ohio, to be commanded by Brigadler General W. S. Rosecrans, United States Army. By order.

JULIUS P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant General. they go on in this way they will certainly do it. THE TROOPS ENGAGED.

COMMANDISH OFFICEAL.

Brigadier General.

WILLIAM NEISON.

Brigadier General. WILLIA:

BERNADE.
Second Obto Volunteers ... Colonel Harris.
Twenty-first Volunteers ... Colonel Soft.
Thirty-third Volunteers ... Colonel Sill.
Kentucky Volunteers ... Colonel Metcaif.

KENTICKY HOME GUARD.
Several companies, under command of Col. Luke Moore.

Colonel SECOND CHICA VOLUNTERIES.
Lieutenant Colonel John Kell.
Major Anson G. McCook.
Colonel Harris is a resident of Cincinnati, of republican

politics, and has more than once distinguished himself in the present struggle. He served three months in East-War Department.

Colonel J. M. Neibling.

Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Neibling.

Major Samuel A. Strong.

Surgeon Wm. M. Fames.

Surgeon D. S. Young.

Colonel Neiton is a democrat, served three months in

Western Virginia, under Generals McClellan and Rosec-

crans, and was re-commissioned with honor when his regiment was reorganized. The other officers served with him in the same capacities at that time.

Colonel Joshua W. Sill.
Lieutenant Colonel Joshua W. Sill.
Lieutenant Colonel Joshua W. Sill.
Lieutenant Colonel Josean F. Moore
Major Jr.
Surgeon F. B. Mussey
Surgeon's Mate A. W Pholps. Colonel Sill is a republican and a graduate of West

Point. He has not previously, as far as we understand, distinguished himself remarkably in the field. Colonel. KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
Lieutenant Colonel. Major.
This regiment is about six hundred strong.

Battery of six pieces..... Captain Kunkie.

We are led to believe that this company is from Ohio;

If so, the pieces are rifled cannon. THE FORCES UNDER COLONEL MOORE. known outside of their State, and doubtiess are con

of these noble patriots who rose at the call of such men as Crittenden to expel the ruthless invader and rebel from the soil of Kentucky.

SECTOR OF GENERAL MELSON

General William Nelson is one of the recently appointed Brigadier Generals of the Volunteer forces of the United States. He is a native and citizen of Kentucky, was formerly a naval officer, and was appointed thereto from his native State. He entered the service on the 12th day of May, 1840, and on the 18th day of April, 1855, was commission was less than three years, but his total sea service was twelve years and six months. He performed shore and other duty for over four years, and was nearly five years unemployed, making a total of over twenty-one years in the service of his country previous to his present commission. He was last at sea in May, 1860, in the sloop St. Louis, when he was ordered on ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard, from which point he was promoted to the honorable position he now holds. At the commencement of the present year he stood 146 on the list for promotion out of 321 lieutenants, and by thus taking the field has gained a position of command doubt, less well merited, but by the rules of the naval service far from his reach while serving on the soa, at least for

THE CAPTURED REBEL LEADERS SKETCH OF THE BESEL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

Our news of the fight makes mention of the name of Jeneral Williams as being in command of the rebel troops and subsequently made prisoner. The per-son alluded to is Colonel John S. Williams, who was most probably acting Brigadier General on the occasion. General, or, perhaps, more properly Colonel, Williams is a native of Kentucky. At the outbreak of hostilities with Mexico be raised and commanded an independent company of volunteers frem his own State, With these men Captain Williams marched under Gen. Wool to Monelova, joined Gen. Scott's forces at Vera Cruz, was premoted to the Colonelcy of the Fourth regi-ment Kentucky Volunteers. At the close of the war he entered the political arena and has been concerned with Breckinridge in the politics of his native State-More recently he has been engaged with Breckinridge. William Prenton, Judge Moore, and other Kentucky seressionists, in raising the rebeil force lately encamped at Prestonburg, a part of which are the troops that took part in the 1951. In aiding the robel gaves he has been as assistings as his besom friend Preckinglege, and together our forces pressed them on all sides, killing four hundred | the let make of the federal government, and using every of them and taking a thousand prisoners. The balance scattered in all directions. The Union less is small.

The other important prisoner, General Phones, is proba-bly acting Brigadier General of a pertion of the rebel tocops engaged, as up to a very recent period he has nosse seed the rank of feigned only. He tro, he one of the many efficient that have respect from our army to emmulitary school of instruction, West Point. General, or Colonel, James Murray Hawes is a native of Kentucky. and entered the West Foot Academy in 1841, graduating dragoons. With his regiment he took part in the Mexican at the battles of Control s, Cherabusco and San Juan Rentenancy. He was any and to arrictor of infantry tactics at West Point from Jena to August, 1845, the numberant professor of Mathematics to April, 1840, and subsequently assistant in tractor in cavalry tacties. He was promoted tamey in December, 1855, which latter position he resigned on the 9th of May of the present year. He has since been identified with the rebet cause and with Col. Wildams, the subject of the previous sketch, and the

## THE CAPTURE OF THE SUMTER.

Important if True-Officers and Crew the Privateer Reported as Taken

A family letter received here, dated the 25th of Octoer, on beard the frigate Santee, off Galveston, confirms the report of the capture of the privateer Sumter. The writer says that she was cought in her own trap.

It seems that she mistook one of the gunboats for a merchantman and started in pursuit. When the gunboat had drawn her out far enough, she turned and run

# IMPORTANT FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Uprising of the Union Men-Destruction of Rebel Bridges, &c.
Vallagerena, Nov. 12, 1861.

A special despatch from Fortress Monroe says — The Union men of Fast Tennessee have burned numbers of railroad bridges and cut the telegraph wires, to prevent the transportation of troops. One bridge of two undred feet span was destroyed on Saturday morning last on the East Tennessee Raffroad. Four structures on the line north of Knoxville were en

tire v destroyed. A very heavy wooden bridge at Charleston, Bradley county, Tounes-ee, was destroyed on the evening of Friday last. Charleston in seventy-five miles southwest of

Knexville, and contains two hundred it.leabitants.

This action of the Union men will convince the government that Fast Tennessee will redeem herself if an opport

Tennessee, showing indications that the Union inch there are moving. They are accused of cutting down telegraph wars sed burning bridges to thwart the